

Leafhoppers (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) associated with the Restionaceae. II. The tribes Athysanini and Paralimini (Euscelinae)

by

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The taxonomic characters of the Athysanini and Paralimini (Homoptera: Cicadellidae: Euscelinae), associated with Restionaceae, are described and illustrated. Six new species of the genus *Gcaleka* Naudé (tribe Athysanini) are described, viz. *G. dubli*, *G. denisi*, *G. smuti*, *G. suensis*, *G. theroni*, and *G. timoli*. Two new species of the genus *Platentomus* Theron (tribe Paralimini) are described, viz. *P. caledonia* and *P. stellena*. The new genus *Restiobia* gen. nov. (tribe Paralimini), with the single species *R. ormeia*, is also described. A key to males of the species of *Gcaleka* is also provided.

INTRODUCTION

At present the Cicadellidae fauna associated with the Restionaceae is poorly known. This paper is the second in a series and deals with the tribes Athysanini and Paralimini of the subfamily Euscelinae.

Holotypes and some paratypes are deposited in the South African Museum, Cape Town (SAM), where as the rest of the paratypes are deposited in the British Museum of Natural History (BMNH); University of Stellenbosch Collection, Stellenbosch (USC) and the National Collection of Insects, Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria (NCI).

Tribe Athysanini Van Duzee Genus *GCALEKA* Naudé

Type-species: *Gcaleka laticephala* Naudé, 1926: 39-40.

Brownish leafhoppers with head wider than pronotum and tegmina in repose with humped profile (Fig. 46). Crown acutely angled with face; ocelli on anterior margin of crown and fairly distant from eyes. Coronal suture long. Frontal region of crown rugulose, discal region shagreened. Frontoclypeus broadening upwards and marked with yellowish arcs; ocellocular region broad. Anteclypeus broadening slightly apically and apex not extending beyond genae. Width of genae below foramen not more than one-third width of ocellocular region. Gena rectangularly notched below eye. Anterior tentorial arms forked. Pronotum short, lateral margins weakly carinate; anteriorly shagreened in certain areas, posteriorly rugulose. Scutellum in front of transverse suture shagreened,

rugulose behind. Tegmina coriaceous without appendix, three closed anteapical cells and a number of supernumerary veins present, especially in clavus. Spinulation of fore tibia $1+4$, that of apex of hind femur $2+2+1$.

Tenth tergite of male very large and pygofer deeply incised mid-dorsally (Fig. 5). Pygofer lobes narrow, triangular and without large spines; posterodorsally with short hooked process. Lateral membranous fold rectangularly bent. Valve short but broad. Plates free, triangular, ventrolaterally with irregularly arranged spines.

Aedeagus symmetrical, articulating with connective and with single gonopore; socle with or without pair of long appendages. Stem and divergent arms of connective very short. Styles narrow, with apophyses diverging; preapical angles and ventral arms reduced. Females brachypterous.

The genus *Gcaleka* was wrongly assigned to the Aphrodini by Evans (1947) and was also listed under this tribe by Metcalf (1963). Linnnavuori (1961) referred it to the Hecalini, however the author agrees with Theron (1972), who feels that its true affinities lie with the Athysanini, although it appears to be an isolated genus.

Key to males of *Gcaleka* species

1	Aedeagus with appendages	2
—	Aedeagus without appendages (Fig. 19)	<i>G. Suensis</i> sp. nov.
2	Median length of crown less than 1,1 mm	3
—	Median length of crown more than 1,1 mm	7
3	Head broadly pointed; length of body from anterior margin of pronotum to tip of tegmen more than 3,5 mm	4
—	Head sharply pointed (Fig. 1); length of body from anterior margin of pronotum to tip of tegmen less than 3,5 mm	<i>G. theroni</i> sp. nov.
4	Aedeagal appendages arising from base of shaft or laterally on socle; gonopore ventrally on shaft	5
—	Aedeagal appendages arising from base of socle; gonopore dorso-apically on shaft (Fig. 47)	<i>G. laticephalus</i> Naudé
5	Apex of aedeagal appendages hooked	6
—	Apex of aedeagal appendages simple and curving in towards shaft (Fig. 14)	<i>G. timoli</i> sp. nov.
6	Aedeagus compact; aedeagal appendages laterally flattened with apical third broadening in lateral view (Fig. 23)	<i>G. smuti</i> sp. nov.
—	Aedeagus slender; aedeagal appendages not as broad as in <i>G. smuti</i> lateral view (Fig. 48)	<i>G. acuta</i> Naudé
7	Aedeagus extremely long; aedeagal appendages in a lateral position on shaft (Fig. 39)	<i>G. denisi</i> sp. nov.
—	Aedeagus short; aedeagal appendages ventrally on shaft (Fig. 29)	<i>G. dubli</i> sp. nov.

Gcaleka laticephala Naudé, Fig. 47

Gcaleka laticephala Naudé, 1926: 39–40

This species is clearly characterised by the aedeagal appendages which arise from the base of the socle (Fig. 47). It was redescribed in detail by Theron (1972).

Gcaleka acuta Naudé, Fig. 48

Gcaleka acuta Naudé, 1926: 40

This species is characterised by the thin uncinate aedeagal appendages arising laterally from the base of the shaft (Fig. 48). It was redescribed in detail by Theron (1972).

***Gcaleka theroni* sp. nov., Figs 1-9, 40**

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 4.33-4.5 mm; transocular width 1.58-1.64 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1.46-1.52 mm; median length of crown 0.98-1.06 mm; crown 2.03-2.22 \times as long medially as pronotum. Head considerably wider than pronotum. Crown triangular, relatively narrow and pointed. Frontal region of crown slightly sunken and weakly rugulose. Coronal suture very short (Figs 1-3).

Pygofer lobes relatively short and broad, triangular. Pygofer process extending a short distance beyond posterior margin of pygofer; lobes bare except for small clusters of setae (Fig. 4). Aedeagal shaft almost straight, dorsal ridge broad. Socle large and bearing pair of laterally positioned, short, straight, spine-like appendages on each side of shaft (Figs 7-8). Connective as in Fig. 6. Styles with setae at mid-length (Fig. 9).

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 4.25 mm; transocular width 1.60 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1.44 mm; median length of crown 1.02 mm. Seventh abdominal sternite as in Fig. 40.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Clanwilliam, Cedarberg, 21.xii.1976, J. G. Theron [32° 26' S, 19° 7' E] (SAM). PARATYPES: 9♂, 1♀, same data as Holotype (BMNH) (NCI) (USC).

REMARKS: This species differs from the other species in that it has a short, sharply pointed head in dorsal view.

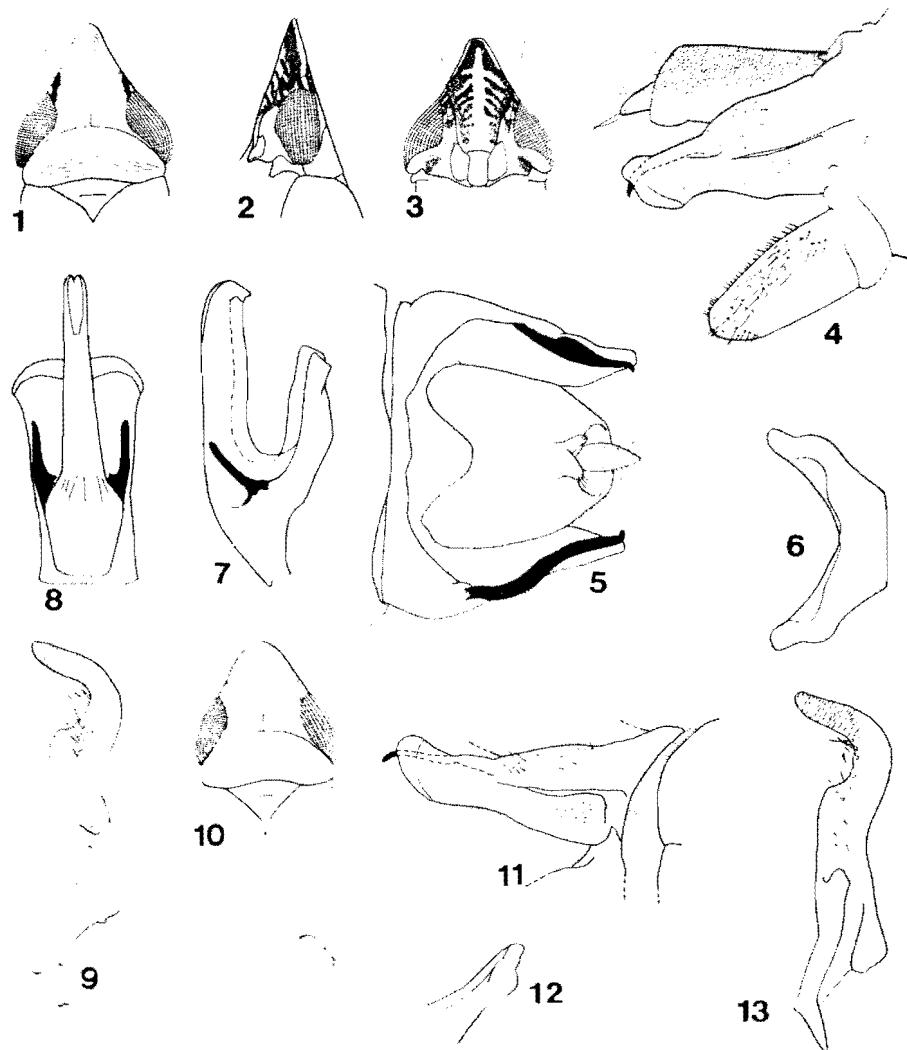
***Gcaleka timoli* sp. nov., Figs 10-15, 41**

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 4.58-4.83 mm; transocular width 1.52-1.54 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1.4-1.44 mm; median length of crown 0.84-1.00 mm; crown 1.61-1.85 \times as long medially as pronotum. Crown broadly triangular. Coronal suture short (Fig. 10).

Pygofer very narrow and relatively long; middorsal region with about four relatively large setae (Fig. 11). Aedeagal shaft slightly curved in lateral view and with broad dorsal ridge. Socle very broad with pair of laterally, flattened appendages with inwardly curving apices and often with a pair of teeth above each appendage (Figs 14-15). Connective as in Fig. 12. Styles with about seven large setae at preapical angle (Fig. 13).

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 4.58-4.80 mm; length from apex of crown to tip of ovipositor 4.91-5.00 mm; transocular width 1.52-1.54 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1.36-1.38 mm; median length of crown 0.92-0.98 mm; crown, 1.81-1.84 \times as long medially as pronotum. Seventh abdominal sternite as in Fig. 41.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Citrusdal, 1.xii.1976, H. Geertsema [32° 36' S, 19° 1' E] (SAM). PARATYPES: 20♂, 2♀, Cedarberg, 9.iii.1985, D. M. Davies [32° 26' S, 19° 7' E] (SAM) (BMNH) (USC) (NCI); 3♂,



Figs 1-13. *Gcaleka* spp. 1-9. *G. theroni* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 1 & 2. Head and thorax, lateral and dorsal views. 3. Face. 4. Pygofer, lateral view. 5. Pygofer lobes and anal tube, dorsal view. 6. Connective. 7 & 8. Aedeagus, lateral and ventral views. 9. Style. 10-13. *G. timali* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 10. Head and thorax, dorsal view. 11. Pygofer, lateral view. 12. Connective. 13. Style.

Bokfontein, Ceres, 8.iii.1985, D. M. Davies [34° 6' S, 20° 29' E] (USC); 3 ♂, Citrusdal, 9.iii.1985, D. M. Davies (USC); 6 ♂, Cedarberg, Clanwilliam 21.xii.1976, J. G. Theron (BMNH) (NCI); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Clanwilliam, 9.iii.1985, D. M. Davies (USC).

REMARKS. The aedeagal shape of this species resembles that of *G. theroni* but differs in the shape of the aedeagal appendages. This species also differs from *G. theroni* in the shape of the head in dorsal view.

***Gcaleka suensis* sp. nov., Figs 16–21, 43**

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 4,75–5,83 mm; transocular width 1,58–1,92 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1,44–1,80 mm; median length of crown 0,74–1,06 mm; crown 1,37–1,55 × as long medially as pronotum. Crown very short and broad. Coronal suture long (Fig. 16).

Pygofer lobe in lateral view triangular, apically pointed. Pygofer process relatively strongly ventrally curved (Fig. 17). Aedeagal shaft simple, dorsal ridge broad. Socle large (Figs 19–20). Connective as in Fig. 21. Style with apex of apophysis slightly recurved (Fig. 18).

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 5,16–5,41 mm; length from apex of crown to tip of ovipositor 5,66–6,08 mm; transocular width 1,86–1,96 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1,68–1,74 mm; median length of crown 0,82–0,86 mm; crown 1,34–36 × as long medially as pronotum. Seventh abdominal sternite as in Fig. 43.

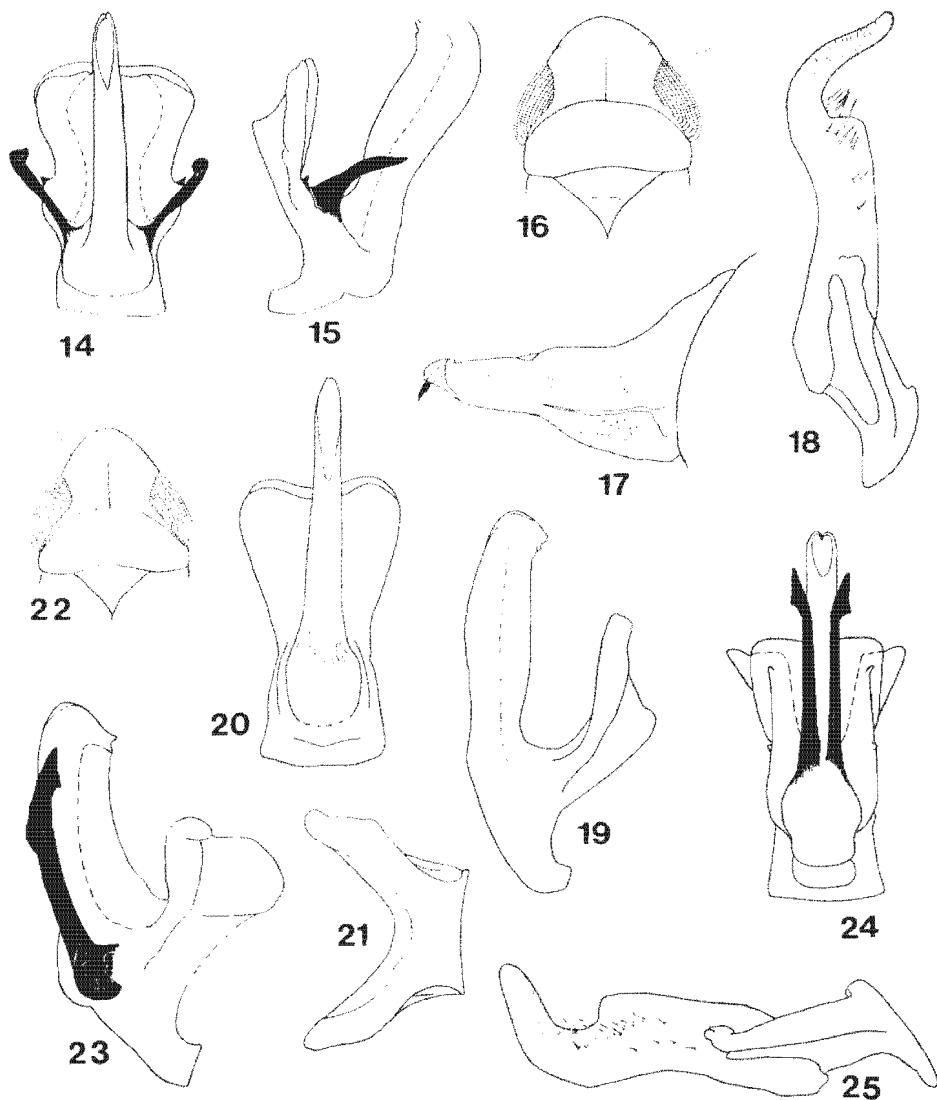
MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Nieuwoudtville, 1.ii.1978, J. G. Theron [31° 21' S, 19° 6' E] (SAM). PARATYPES: 2 ♂, 3 ♀, same data as holotype (USC); 5 ♂, Piketberg Mtn Top, 17.xii.1981, J. G. Theron [32° 55' S, 18° 46' E] (BMNH) (NCI); 1 ♂, Piketberg [mountain], 19.i.1983, J. G. Theron (SAM); 3 ♂, De Hoop, Bredasdorp, 2.iv.1985, M. Stiller [34° 26' S, 20° 25' E] (USC); 1 ♂, De Hoop, Bredasdorp, 2.iv.1985, D. M. Davies (SAM).

REMARKS. This species differs from the others in that it lacks aedeagal appendages.

***Gcaleka smuti* sp. nov., Figs 22–25, 30, 37, 45**

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 4,58–4,91 mm; transocular width 1,58–1,68 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1,38–1,50 mm; median length of crown 0,84–0,90 mm; crown 1,50–1,55 × as long medially as pronotum. Crown broadly triangular. Coronal suture long (Fig. 22).

Pygofer lobes narrow with clusters of small setae (Fig. 37). Aedeagus relatively short and compact. Aedeagal shaft relatively short, curving slightly dorsally; dorsal ridge of shaft broadening towards socle. Socle with pair of laterally flattened, uncinate appendages with upper portion broadened in lateral view, situated parallel and very close to aedeagal shaft (Figs 23–24). Connective as in Fig. 30. Style relatively broad (Fig. 25).



Figs 14-25. *Gcaleka* spp. 14-15. *G. timoli*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 14-15. Aedeagus, ventral and lateral views. 16-21. *G. suensis*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 16. Head and thorax, dorsal view. 17. Pygofer, lateral view. 18. Style. 19-20. Aedeagus, lateral and ventral views. 21. Connective. 22-25. *G. smuti*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 22. Head and thorax, dorsal view. 23-24. Aedeagus, lateral and ventral views. 25. Style.

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 5,58–5,91 mm; length from apex of crown to tip of ovipositor 6,00–6,30 mm; transocular width 1,84–1,90 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1,72–1,76 mm; median length of crown 1,02–1,06 mm; crown 1,61–1,64 × as long medially as pronotum. Seventh abdominal sternite as in Fig. 45

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Piketberg Mtn Top, 17.xii.1981, J. G. Theron [32° 55' S, 18° 46' E] (SAM). PARATYPES: 5 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Piketberg Mtn Top, 19.i.1983, J. G. Theron; 1 ♂, Versfeld Pass, Piketberg, 17.xii.1981, G. Höppner; 2 ♂, Rawsonville, 13.i.1979, J. G. Theron [33° 41' S, 19° 25' E]; 1 ♂, Cape Point, 18.i.1974, J. G. Theron [34° 14' S, 18° 25' E].

REMARKS. This species differs from other in that its aedeagal appendages have a characteristic shape in lateral view.

***Gcaleka dubli* sp. nov., Figs 26–29, 31–33, 44**

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 6,00–6,16 mm; transocular width 1,58–1,62 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1,44–1,52 mm; median length of crown 1,50–1,60 mm; crown 2,50–2,58 × as long medially as pronotum; Crown relatively long and narrow. Coronal suture very short (Fig. 26).

Pygofer narrow with short, straight pygofer process (Fig. 27). Aedeagus very compact. Aedeagal shaft short, dorsally curved and sunken into concave socie. Socle round with pair of extremely thick spine-like appendages arising from below aedeagal shaft and with short, blunt horn-like protrusion below appendages (Figs 28–29). Connective as in Fig. 31. Style as in Fig. 32.

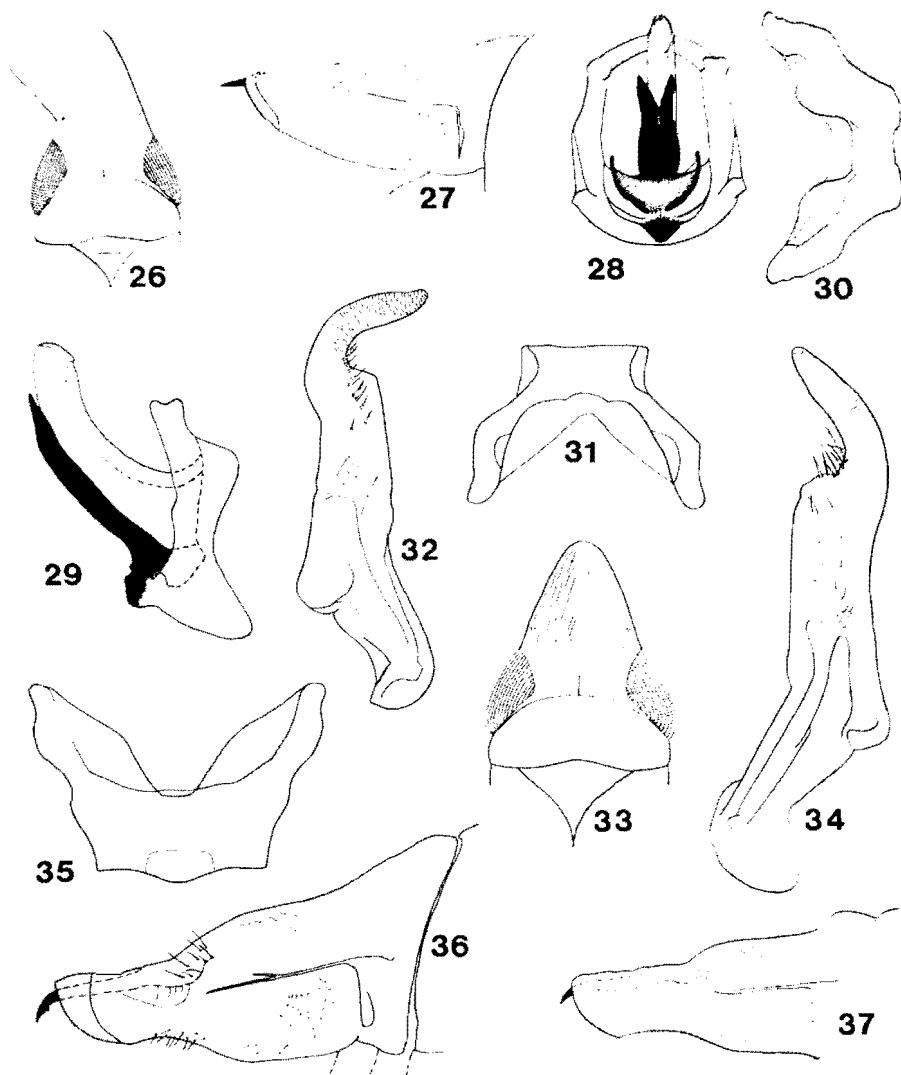
FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 6,00–6,08 mm; length from apex of crown to tip of ovipositor 6,25–6,83 mm; transocular width 1,62–1,68 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1,46–1,56 mm; median length of crown 1,66–1,70 mm; crown 2,74–2,76 × as long medially as pronotum. Seventh abdominal sternite as in Fig 44.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Nieuwoudtville, 1.ii.1978, J. G. Theron [31° 21' S, 19° 6' E] (SAM). PARATYPES: 2 ♂, 7 ♀, same data as holotype (USC) (BMNH).

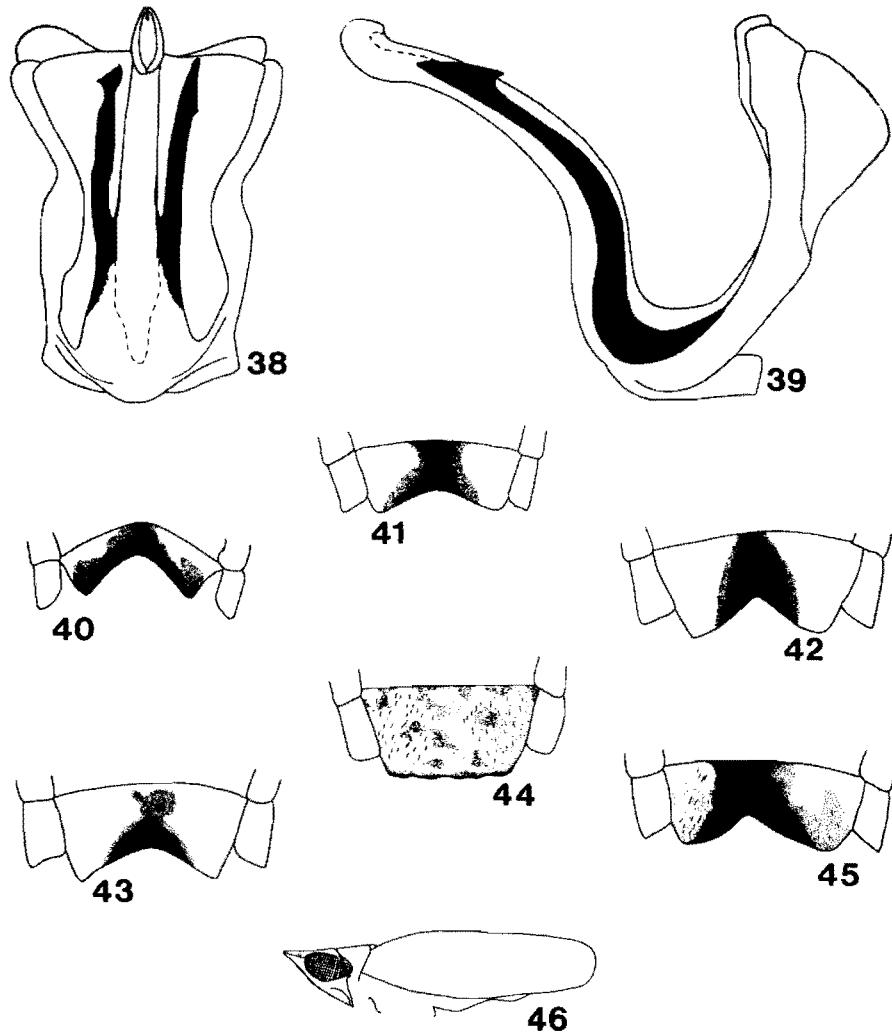
REMARKS. This species differs from others in that it has a characteristic short, compact aedeagus.

***Gcaleka denisi* sp. nov., Figs 33–36, 38–39, 42**

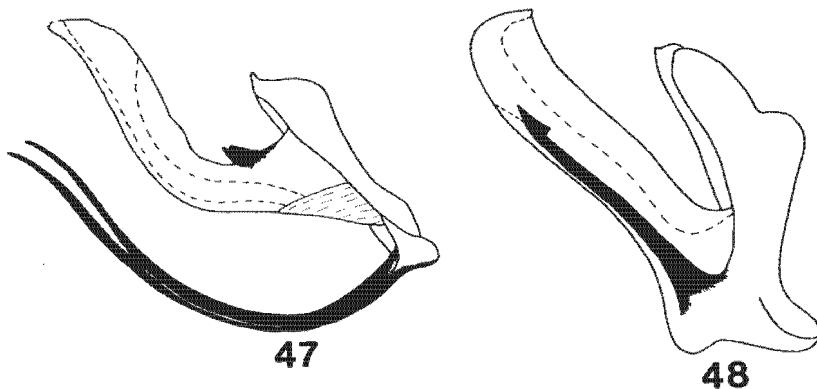
MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 5,83–6,75 mm; transocular width 1,68–1,98 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1,58–1,88 mm; median length of crown 1,40–1,62 mm; crown 2,33–2,38 × as long medially as pronotum. Head and body very large and robust. Crown long and broadly triangular (Fig. 33).



Figs 26-37. *Gealeka* spp. 26-29. *G. dubli*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 26. Head and thorax, dorsal view. 27. Pygofer, lateral view. 28-29. Aedeagus, ventral and lateral views. 30. *G. smuti*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 30. Connective. 31-32. *G. dubli*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 31. Connective. 32. Style. 33-36. *G. denisi*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 33. Head and thorax, dorsal view. 34. Style. 35. Connective. 36. Pygofer, lateral view. 37. *G. smuti*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 37. Pygofer, lateral view.



Figs 38-46. *Gcaleka* spp. 38-39. *G. denisi*, sp. nov., holotype ♂. 38-39. Aedeagus, ventral and lateral views. 40-45. Seventh abdominal sternites of females. 40. *G. theroni*. 41. *G. timoli*. 42. *G. denisi*. 43. *G. suensis*. 44. *G. dublii*. 45. *G. smuti*. 46. Lateral view of *Gcaleka*.



Figs 47-48. *Gcaleka* spp. 47. *G. laticephala*, aedeagus, lateral view. 48. *G. acuta*, aedeagus, lateral view.

Pygofer lobe relatively large (Fig. 36). Aedeagus extremely large. Aedeagal shaft long and slender, with apex curving ventrally; dorsal ridge of shaft very narrow. Socle large and broad with pair of very long, ventrally curving, uncinate appendages (Figs 38-39). Connective as in Fig. 35. Style as in Fig. 34.

FEMALE LENGTH FROM APEX OF CROWN TO TIP OF TEGMEN 6,33-6,50 MM; LENGTH FROM APEX OF CROWN TO TIP OF OVIPOSITOR 7,16-7,33 MM; TRANSOCULAR WIDTH 1,90-2,38 MM; GREATEST WIDTH OF PRONOTUM 1,78-1,80 MM; MEDIAN LENGTH OF CROWN 1,68-1,70 MM; CROWN 2,50-2,54 X AS LONG MEDIALLY AS PRONOTUM. SEVENTH ABDOMINAL STERNITE AS IN FIG 42.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Citrusdal, 1.xii.1976, H. Geertsema [32°36' S, 19°1' E] (SAM). PARATYPES: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Citrusdal, 9.iii.1985, D. M. Davies (BMNH) (USC); 3 ♂, Cedarberg, 9.iii.1985, D. M. Davies [32°26' S, 19°7' E].

REMARKS. This species differs from the others in that it has an extremely large, curved aedeagus.

Tribe Paralimini Distant
Genus *Restiobia* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Restiobia ormeia* sp. nov.

Brachypterous leafhoppers with head much wider than pronotum. Crown short, broad and slightly longer medially than next to eyes; dorsal surface faintly granular in sculpture (Fig. 49). Coronal suture long. Face broader than long. Frontoclypeus wedge-shaped, with faint, fuscous horizontal arcs. Gena clearly notched below eyes. Ocellular region about one-third wider than gena below lorum. Lorum semi-circular in shape. Anteclypeus U-shaped. Each ocellus separated from adjacent eye by distance equal to its diameter (Fig. 50). Antennae long. Spinulation of fore tibia 1+3 or 1+4 and hind femoral setal formula 2+2+1. Hind tibia straight (Fig. 56).

Pygofer middorsally invaded for more than half its length by anal tube, which is almost totally enclosed by pygofer lobes (Fig. 52). Tenth tergite well sclerotized, ventrally extended and terminating in an almost closed C-shaped structure or guide ring (Fig. 53), through which the aedeagal shaft protrudes (Fig. 55) [as seen in caudal view]. Pygofer lobes elongate, narrow and strongly setose (Fig. 52; note relative position of anal tube). Plates free, narrow and triangular with uni-serial macro-setae. Valve bluntly triangular (Fig. 54). Aedeagus symmetrical, articulating with connective. Socle extremely small. Stem of connective very short and basal arms parallel, with apices continuous (Fig. 57).

The genus *Restiobia* displays features such as the shape of the head, hind wings and the unique ventral structure of the anal tube, which isolate this genus from any other known genus of South African Paralimnini.

***Restiobia ormeia* sp. nov., Figs 49–59**

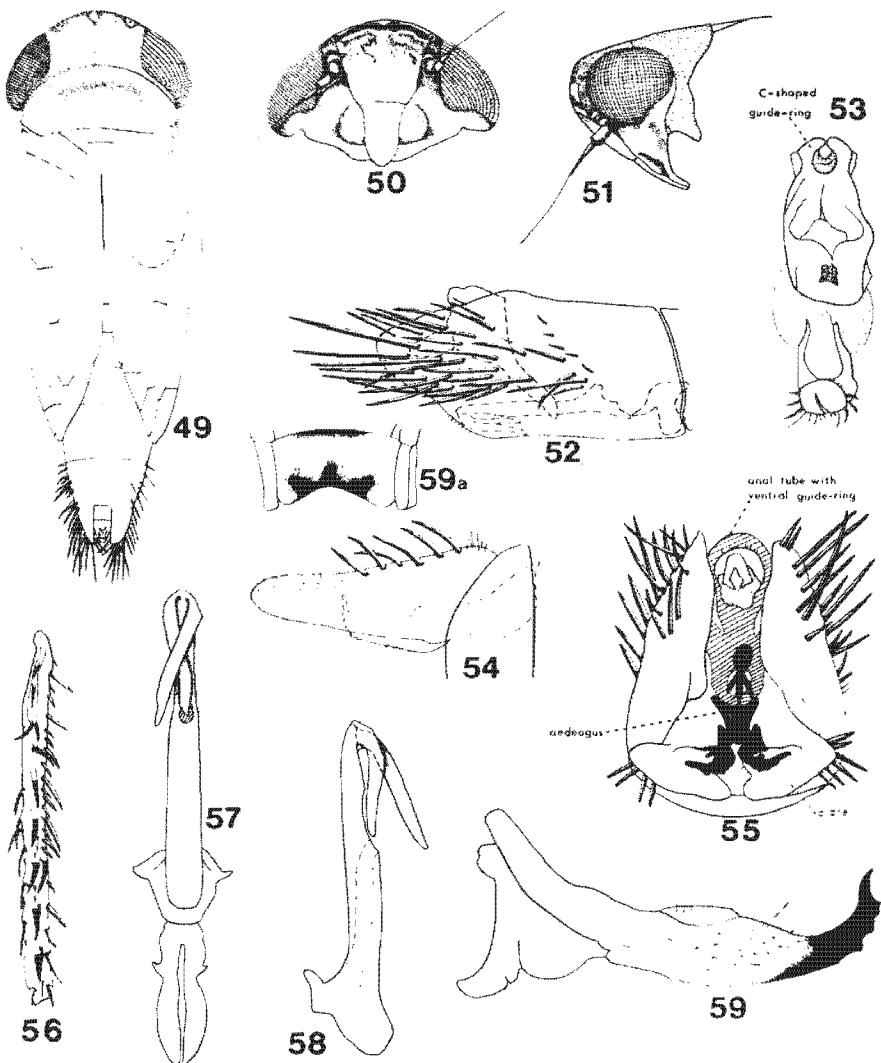
MALE. Head, pronotum and scutellum rugulose and golden brown in colour, mottled with yellow patches. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 2.36–2.64 mm; length from apex of crown to tip of abdomen 2.80–3.04 mm; transocular width 0.98–1.04 mm; greatest width of pronotum 0.82–0.92 mm; median length of crown 0.28–0.30 mm; crown 0.79–0.82 × as long medially as pronotum. Median length of head slightly less than one-third transocular width of head. Crown extremely short and broad. (Figs 49–51).

Pygofer lobes elongate, with hind margins bluntly pointed in lateral view and bearing about 28 macrosetae (Fig. 52). Aedeagus slender; lower half of shaft broader than upper half in lateral view. Apex of shaft ventrally with pair of large, flattened, blade-like appendages which cross each other at mid-length. Gonopore oval and situated ventrally at mid-length of shaft. Socle very small (Figs 57–58). Connective as in Fig. 57. Style as in Fig. 59. Plates with 6 uniserial macrosetae (Fig. 54).

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 2.92–3.20 mm; length from apex of crown to tip of abdomen 4.08–4.52 mm; transocular width 1.16–1.22 mm; greatest width of pronotum 1.00–1.06 mm; median length of crown 0.34–0.36 mm; crown 0.81–0.82 × as long medially as pronotum. Seventh abdominal sternite as in Fig. 59a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch, 15.iv.1982, J. G. Theron [33° 57' S, 18° 54' E] (SAM). PARATYPES: 9 ♂, same data as holotype; 5 ♂, 2 ♀, Franschhoek Pass, 16.i.1985, D. M. Davies [33° 58' S, 19° 10' E] (USC) (SAM) (BMNH); 4 ♂, Dutoitskloof Pass, 16.i.1985, D. M. Davies [33° 43' S, 19° 5' E] (NCI) (USC); 3 ♂, Jonkershoek, 6.v.1982, J. G. Theron (USC); 4 ♂, Jonkershoek, 29.iv.1980, C. Schlettwein; 1 ♂, Jonkershoek, 9.i.1985, J. G. Theron (U.S.C.).

REMARKS. The host plant of this species is *Cannamois virgata* (Rottb.) Steud.



Figs 49–59. *Restiobia* spp. 49–59. *R. ormeia* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 49. Head, thorax, tegmina and abdomen, dorsal view. 50. Face. 51. Head and thorax, lateral view. 52. Pygofer, lateral view, showing position of anal tube and aedeagus. 53. Anal tube with c-shaped guide ring, ventral view. 54. Plate and valve, ventral view, showing position of style. 55. Relative position of anal tube and aedeagus between pygofer lobes, caudal view. 56. Hind tibia. 57. Aedeagus with connective in position, ventral view. 58. Aedeagus, lateral view. 59. Style. 59a. Seventh abdominal sternite of female.

Genus *Platentomus* TheronType-species: *Thamnotettix sobrinus* Stål

Head wider than pronotum. Crown medially elongated with apex bluntly triangular in shape; discal region smooth and slightly depressed; frontal region shagreened. Coronal suture two-thirds median length of crown (Fig. 60). Face broader than long, with broad wedge-shaped frontoclypeus and distinct horizontal arcs. Genae narrow below lora about same width as ocellocular region (Fig. 62). Pronotum with lateral margins not carinate. Tegmina with 4 apical and 3 ante-apical cells; appendix present. Hind wings well developed. Spinulation of fore tibia 1+4; that of apex of hind femur 2+2+1.

Anal tube invading pygofer to half its mid-dorsal length. Pygofer lobes squarish in shape in lateral view with many macrosetae (Fig. 63). Plates very characteristic, with medial margins strongly indented and outer margin bearing uniserial macrosetae (Fig. 64). Aedeagus symmetrical, with subapical appendages and apical cleft; gonopore ventral (Figs 67-68). Connective with short basal stem articulating with socle; basal arms apically fused (Fig. 65). Style with broad base and well sclerotized, sharply pointed apophysis with small serrations along outer edge (Fig. 66). Hind margin of seventh abdominal sternite of female deeply notched (Fig. 69).

According to Emelyanov's key (1962) this genus should be assigned to the tribe Jassargini (=Paralimini) of the sub-family Euscelinae (=Deltoccephalinae). In general appearance it somewhat resembles the Holarctic genus *Diplocolenus* Ribaut. However the plates of *Platentomus* have a characteristic medial indentation which clearly separate these two genera.

Platentomus sobrinus (Stål)

Jassus (Deltoccephalus) sobrinus Stål; 1858: 294.

Thamnotettix sobrinus Stål; 1866: 125.

Platentomus sobrinus (Stål); Theron, 1980: 286-288.

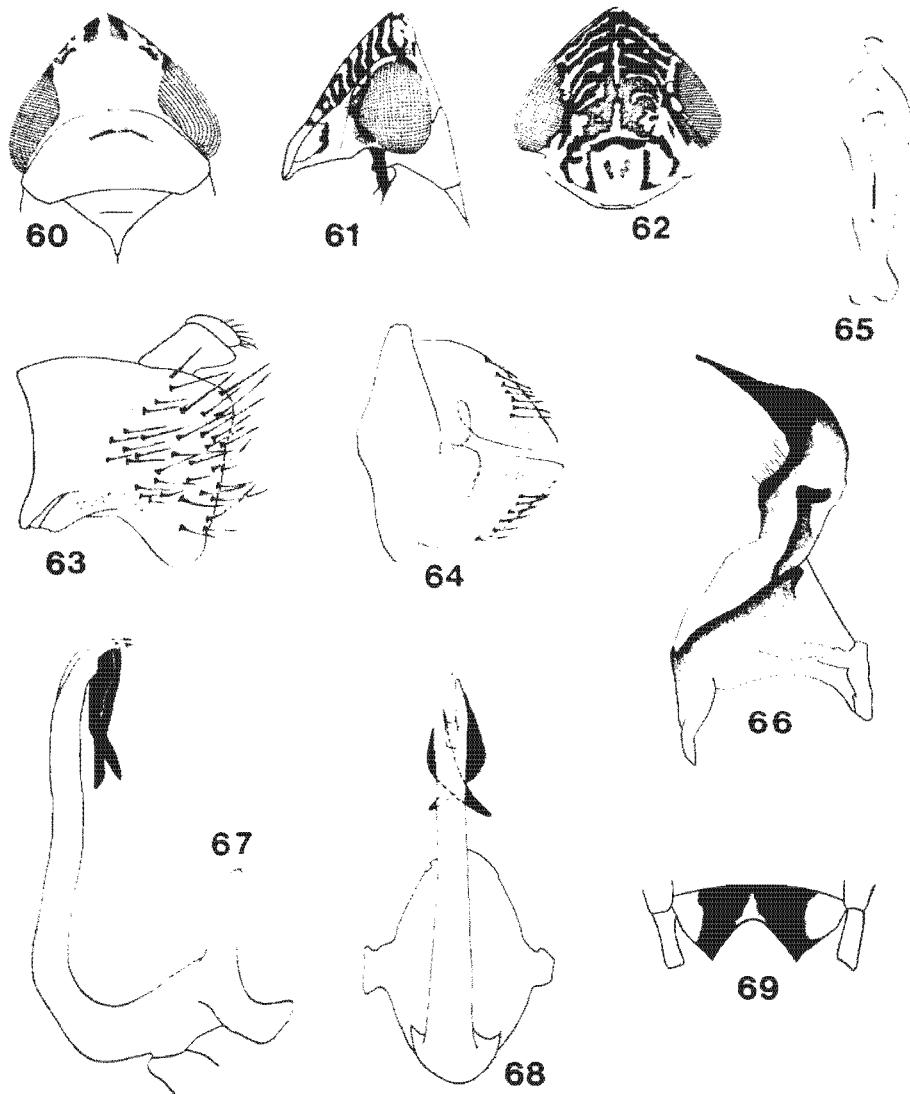
This species was described and illustrated in detail by Theron (1980).

Platentomus stellena sp. nov., Figs 60-69.

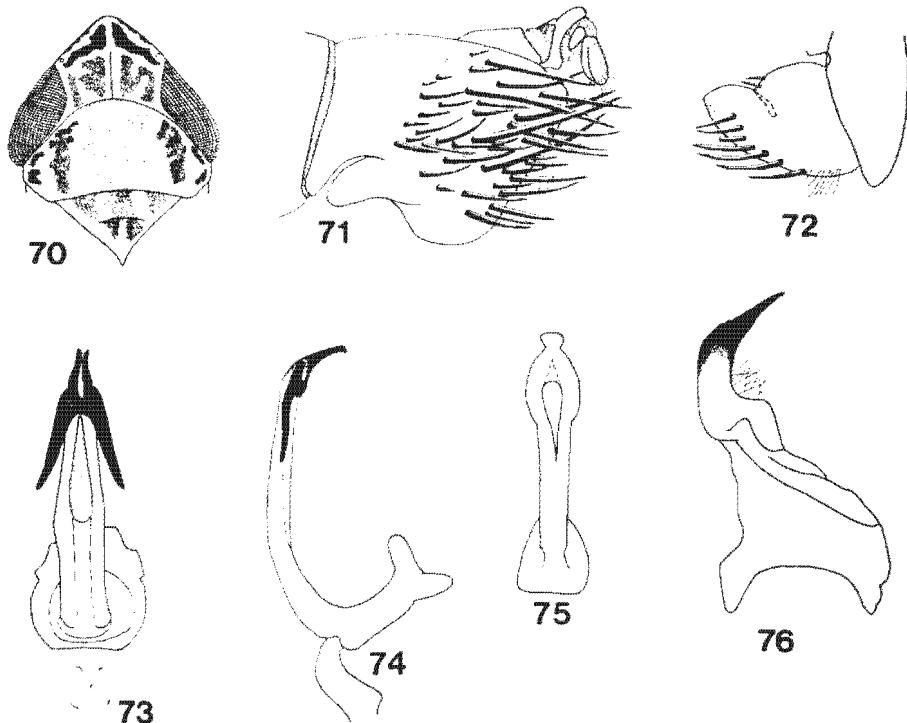
MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 2,80-3,00 mm; transocular width 0,80-0,88 mm; greatest width of pronotum 0,72-0,78 mm; median length of crown 0,40-0,42 mm; crown 1,16-1,25 \times as long medially as pronotum. Dorsal surface of head with slightly indented discal region (Figs 60-62).

Pygofer in lateral view squarish in shape, with posteroventral region produced into ventral lobe; about 40 macrosetae present (Fig. 63). Plates bearing 7 uniserial macrosetae along outer ventral margin (Fig. 64). Aedeagal shaft slender with cleft apex bearing pair of dorsally situated and ventrally directed blade-like appendages, which cross each other at mid-length (Figs 67-68); socle broad in ventral view (Fig. 68); gonopore situated ventrally near apex of shaft. Connective as in Fig. 65. Styles as in Fig. 66.

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 2,96-3,00 mm; length from apex of crown to tip of ovipositor 3,08-3,16 mm; transocular width 0,84-0,94 mm; greatest width of pronotum 0,78-0,84 mm; median length of crown 0,42-0,44 mm;



Figs 60-69. *Platentomus stellata* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 60-61. Head and thorax, dorsal and lateral views. 62. face. 63. Pygofer, lateral view. 64. Plates and valve, ventral view. 65. Connective. 66. Style. 67-68. Aedeagus, lateral and ventral views. 69. Seventh abdominal sternite of female.



Figs 70-76. *Platentomus caledonia* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 70. Head, dorsal view. 71. Pygofer, lateral view. 72. Plates, ventral view. 73-74. Aedeagus, ventral and dorsal views. 75. Connective. 76. Style.

crown 1,15-1,16 × as long medially as pronotum. Seventh abdominal sternite as in Fig. 69.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch, 11.vi.1971, J. G. Theron [33° 57' S, 18° 54' E] (SAM). PARATYPES: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype (USC); 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch, 15.iv.1971, J. G. Theron (BMNH) (NCI); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Jonkershoek, 10.vi.1971, J. G. Theron (SAM).

REMARKS. This species superficially resembles *Deltoccephalus aristida*, described by Cogan (1916) from a single female from Cape Town. However the slant of the crown in lateral view and the shape of the seventh abdominal sternite of *P. stellata* differ considerably from that of *D. aristida*.

***Platentomus caledonia* sp. nov., Figs 70-76.**

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of tegmen 3,52 mm; transocular width 0,92 mm; greatest width of pronotum 0,82 mm; median length of crown 0,38 mm; crown

0.95 times as long medially as pronotum. Head in dorsal view with bold markings (Fig. 70).

Pygofer lobes with posterior margin sloping anteriorly and with posteroventral lobe larger than in *P. stellena* (Fig. 71). Plates as in *P. stellena* but with two setae on inner lobe (Fig. 72). Aedeagus more compact than in *P. stellena*; aedeagal shaft dorsoventrally flattened with dorsal surface concave; apex of aedeagal shaft cleft with pair of lateral, subapical appendages (Figs 73–74). Gonopore large and teardrop in shape. Connective with broad, flat basal stem as in Fig. 75. Style as in Fig. 76.

FEMALE. Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♂: SOUTH AFRICA: Caledon (Victoria gardens), 18.vii.1982, J. G. Theron [34° 14' S, 19° 26' E] (SAM).

REMARKS. This species differs from *P. stellena* in that its aedeagal appendages are laterally situated and not crossed over at mid-length, while in *P. stellena* the aedeagal appendages are dorsally situated and crossed over at mid-length.

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